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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/713,770	11/16/2000	Adam Coyle		3444
20350	7590	09/17/2008		
TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP			EXAMINER	
TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER			CAMPEN, KELLY SCAGGS	
EIGHTH FLOOR				
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3691	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/17/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/713,770	COYLE, ADAM	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	KELLY CAMPEN	3691	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 June 2008.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 22,24-31 and 33-38 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 22,24-31,33-38 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Based on the arguments in the Appeal Brief filed 6/27/2008, therefore, prosecution is reopened. A new action on the merits follows.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 22, 24, 25, 30-31, 33-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gatto (US 6149055) in view of Marcus et al. (US 5650604).

Gatto discloses system (and method as per claim 37) for issuing prepaid negotiable instruments to an account holder, comprising: a database for storing, in relation to a prepaid account of the account holder, an account identifier and a balance associated with the prepaid account, (see col. 10, lines 60-65—travelers checks are the negotiable instrument issued--),

wherein withdrawals against the prepaid account are made only by issuance of negotiable instruments, and wherein the prepaid account is maintained by a non-banking institution and the prepaid account is thus not an FDIC insured account (see col. 10, lines 60-65 and column 9, lines 35-40); a transaction terminal for issuing negotiable instruments, the terminal including a card reader for reading a card having data thereon representing the account identifier, an input device for entering the amount of the negotiable instrument, and a printer for printing the amount on the negotiable instrument (col. 6-8 and abstract, col. 2, lines 27-37); a server system in communication with the database and the transaction terminal, the server system receiving the account identifier in response to the card being read at the transaction terminal, accessing the database to determine the balance within the prepaid account associated with the account identifier, authorizing a negotiable instrument to be issued at the terminal if there is a sufficient balance within the account to cover the amount of the instrument, and debiting the prepaid account by the amount of the issued negotiable instrument (see col. 11, lines 13-20 –account identifier—and col. 13 lines 65 to column 14 line 2); and a communication link connecting the server system for receiving data from a banking institution, (see col. 8, lines 50-52 –prompt user for other transaction parameter--see abstract, col. 6-8) and the system of electronic funds may be used to issue negotiable instruments (col. 5, lines 40-45, in addition see abstract, see col. 2-5, see figs. 1, 5-6) but does not specifically disclose wherein the balance represents funds deposited to the prepaid account as advance payment for negotiable instruments, the data relating to a bank account maintained by the banking institution for receiving deposits for the account holder and crediting those deposits to the prepaid account, immediately crediting the account, per se nor does Gatto specifically disclose a non- FDIC insured institution, per se. Gatto teaches transfers

between a bank and a non bank in col. 10, lines 60-65, col. 9 lines 35-40 and col. 7 lines 66-67 to col. 8 line 5 as the system may store information which determines the particulate account, account type or particular institution with which the account is related (i.e. casino account to bank account). In addition, Gatto teaches where the prepaid account is credited as soon as a communication link connects the server for receiving data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a non FDIC insured account as a casino account as taught by Gatto.

Marcous et al. disclose the data relating to a bank account maintained by the banking institution for receiving deposits for the account holder and crediting those deposits to the prepaid account as advanced payment for the negotiable and the prepaid account is non banking instrument (see col 3, line 59 to col. 4, line 15) and the data relating to a bank account maintained by the banking institution for receiving deposits for the account holder and immediately crediting those deposits to the prepaid account (see col. 2 -col 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the financial system of Gatto the ability to credit deposits to the prepaid account as advanced payment, the prepaid account is a non banking institution, and the data relating to that bank account maintained by the banking institution for receiving deposits for the account holder and immediately crediting those deposits to the prepaid account as taught by Marcous et al. since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

Specifically as to claim 24, wherein the deposits received at the bank account are direct deposits through an automated clearinghouse (ACH) system (see col. 12 lines 45-47 and col. 16 lines 10-20).

Specifically as to claim 25, wherein a personal identification number (PIN) is associated with the card, wherein the card is presented by the account holder at the transaction terminal, and the PIN is entered at the input device of the terminal in order for the account holder to request issuance of a negotiable instrument (see col. 12 , lines 1-10).

Specifically as to claim 30, wherein the transaction terminal is an automated teller machine (ATM) (see col. 4 lines 8-10).

Specifically as to claim 31, wherein the transaction terminal is a point of sale (POS) terminal (see col. 10 lines 60-66).

Specifically as to claim 33, wherein the non-banking institution is a Licensed Money Transmitter (LMT), wherein the LMT requires a transaction fee for issuing the negotiable instrument, and wherein the transaction fee is deducted from the account when the negotiable instrument is issued (see col. 10 lines 60-66).

Specifically as to 34, wherein the server system authorizes a negotiable instrument to be issued at the terminal if there is a sufficient balance within the account to cover the amount of the transaction fee in addition to the amount of the negotiable instrument (see col.10 lines 60-66 and col. 9 lines 30-50).

Specifically as to claim 35, wherein the printer prints the name of the account holder on the negotiable instrument so that the negotiable instrument is payable to the account holder (col. 10 lines 60-66).

Specifically as to claim 36, wherein the balance associated with the account and stored in the database is limited to a predetermined maximum value (see col. 10, lines 60-66).

Specifically as to claim 38, further comprising printing the name of the account holder on the negotiable instrument as the payee and printing a restrictive legend requiring identification in order to cash the negotiable instrument (see col. 10, lines 60-66).

Claims 26 -29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gatto in view of Marcous et al. as applied to claims 22, 24-25 above, and further in view of Henn (US 5770844).

Specifically as to claim 26, Gatto and Marcous et al. disclose as claimed above in claim 25 but do not specifically disclose, wherein the account is an anonymous prepaid account, wherein the database stores no identifying personal information concerning the account holder, and wherein the server system authorizes issuance of a negotiable instrument without requiring identifying information concerning the account holder other than the account identifier and the PIN.

Henn discloses wherein the account is an anonymous prepaid account, wherein the database stores no identifying personal information concerning the account holder, and wherein the server system authorizes issuance of a negotiable instrument without requiring identifying information concerning the account holder other than the account identifier and the PIN (see col 1, lines 53-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the financial systems of Gatto and Marcous et al. the ability to transact anonymously as taught by Henn since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old

elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

Specifically as to claim 27, wherein the account is an anonymous prepaid account, wherein the database stores no identifying personal information concerning the account holder other than the account holder name to appear as payee on the negotiable instrument, and wherein the server system authorizes issuance of a negotiable instrument without requiring identifying information concerning the account holder other than the account identifier and the PIN (see col 1, lines 53-65).

Specifically as to claim 28, wherein the negotiable instrument is issued in the name of the account holder, and wherein the negotiable instrument is preprinted with a restrictive legend requiring identification for cashing the negotiable instrument (see col. 10, lines 60-65).

Specifically as to claim 29, wherein the negotiable instrument is further preprinted with a restrictive legend setting an upper limit for its face value (see col. 10 lines 60-65).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 22, 24-31, and 33-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's arguments, see pages 5-9, filed 5/20/2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 22, 37, 26-27 under 35 USC 103 (a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new

ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Marcus et al. and Henn as recited in the above rejections.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., permits consumers who are cash based to make deposits...and sweep accounts) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Jones et al. disclose a network for transporting and processing images in real time. Bent discloses a money fund banking system. Paulson discloses a system for determining optimal sweep threshold parameters for demand deposit accounts. Atkins discloses systems for the operation and management of one or more financial accounts through the use of a digital communication.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KELLY CAMPEN whose telephone number is (571)272-6740. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexander Kalinowski can be reached on (571) 272-6771. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kelly Campen/
Examiner, Art Unit 3691